

DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

The Departments Work to Influence the Elections.

Grant Has No Decided Views on the Tariff Yet.

Mr. Boutwell's Settled Policy.

Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Threatened.

Louisville Convention Committee Interview Grant.

Colonel Blanton Duncan Speaks for Kentucky.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM ON PAPER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The various bureaus made unusual haste to get out their reports this year and furnish copies for publication, in order to make an impression in the retrenchment and reform line for the benefit of the voters in yesterday's elections. The vast details of these reports, which will not be ready for many weeks to come, will explain some of the claims of this so-called retrenchment. For instance, the Navy Department will make a showing of many millions in the reduction of expenses over last year, nearly every dollar of which comes from large sales of naval material which has been sold at ruinous rates. The iron-clad Almazan, which cost nearly a million of dollars, has been sold for \$25,000, and other vessels show the same rates. Some of the armaments have been almost dismantled and the material sold.

THE TARIFF.

Congressman Morrill, the author of extensive iron works at Johnson, Pa., became quite alarmed over the paragraph of some "innocent," that the President, in his forthcoming message, intended to fathom the mysteries of the tariff and recommend some changes in the laws, and naturally fearing that his tendencies were to the Democratic doctrines in that line he has had an interview with the President, and endeavored to impress upon him that if there was to be any change at all it should be in favor of an increase of the tariff. It did not appear, however, that the President had given the subject much, if any attention, and he failed, after, to indicate what his views were on the question, but simply promised that he would think about what he had heard, and give it his weight if he should find it necessary to say anything to Congress relative to the tariff.

BOUTWELL'S SETTLED POLICY.

No doubt remains but that it is the settled policy of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the three per cent, certificates from the bonds and cancel them. Of the amount withdrawn during the last three months not a dollar has been released. On the 1st of April there were fifty-four millions and a half of these certificates, but the amount has now been reduced to forty-seven million six hundred and four thousand dollars. During October nearly three millions were withdrawn and not released. The advocates here of the Secretary's policy say that this is one of his principal steps toward saving in the curtailing of the volume of greenbacks, by compelling the banks to retire them to take the place of the redeemed certificates; but this is not very plausible, as the certificates, if not released, are paid for in legal tenders, thus keeping up the balance until the whole forty-seven millions of certificates are out of the way.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

information that Minister Motley has made important progress in the negotiations of a consular treaty, a matter of considerable importance to this Government, as it will enlarge the duties of consuls and benefit commercial interests. He has also been successful in obtaining assurances that Parliament will pass a law to carry into effect the naturalization treaty made by Senator Johnson and ratified by the Senate last winter.

THE YERGER CASE.

There is some anxiety for the decision in the Yerger case before Congress meets, as Radical Congressmen here threaten that if there is such a delay Congress will pass a bill covering the defects of the act passed in the McCord case to destroy the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so that it will reach the case and prevent a decision turning Yerger over to the civil courts or unconditionally charging him. An effort will be made to have the petition for habeas corpus argued on Friday.

A NAVY-YARD AT NEW ORLEANS.

Parties from New Orleans are endeavoring to have the Secretary of the Navy to recommend that the navy-yard at Mount City, Illinois, be transferred to New Orleans. There are now at the latter place nine iron-clads in serviceable condition.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Dispatches from Admiral Poor, commanding the Gulf squadron, show that Cuban matters are quiet. He reports no attempts of new expeditions to land.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Mexican joint commission in session here will soon have a claim submitted to them. It appears that there is a large interest held in the United States in bond-holding by Mexico to supply funds to drive out Maximilian, the payment of which is not a very easy matter for the present Mexican Government to recognize, and the claims for the same are to be laid before the commission for adjudication. It is hardly thought that these came under the head of private claims arising between citizens of the two countries, but the Commissioners can easily decide if the treaty creating the Commission covers them.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Secretary Robeson, in his annual report, will recommend much needed legislation for increasing the efficiency and numbers of the marine corps.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Secretary Robeson and Fish returned to-day.

OBITUARY.

Thos. F. Bowe, a prominent Democratic member of the 34th and 35th Congress, just died near this city in Maryland.

EX CONGRESSMAN NUNN.

Nunn, is about to resign as Minister to Ecuador. He says it don't pay, though he has never been there.

THE PENSION OFFICE COMMISSION

to the South-west some time since to examine the alleged frauds on pension papers, still at Nashville. They report to the pension Bureau that they do not find the solefrauds that were charged when the

claims from that section were suspended. The commission will continue its investigation some weeks longer.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The delegation appointed by the Louisville Commercial Convention met on President Grant this morning, in accordance with previous arrangements. The chairman, General Walbridge, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

"Before its adjournment, the Commercial Convention at Louisville deplored to the committee, over which I have the honor to preside, the high and delicate responsibilities of expediting the reconstruction of the state of Georgia and Minnesota. This convention, national in its character, was a pleasure to me in expression to receive encouragement at the hands of the Executive. Its deliberations were confined mainly to questions of finance, taxation, internal improvements, transportation and industrial movements, by which the industries and natural resources of the South could be brought in harmony with the new era of prosperity upon which the republic has entered. One sentiment animated the entire convention, namely, to stand by the plighted faith of the nation in the full payment of its debts, the titles as stipulated when created; and, though differences in the past, the desire was universal that all sectional interests should be ignored, as heretofore should be a homogeneous nation, one entire and indivisible. In conclusion, we desire to congratulate you on your success in the far marked your administration. Encouraged by the success of the Dismalins, we trust to demonstrate that before the expiration of your second term the public debt may be more than half extinguished and Government securities command a premium in every part of the globe."

REPLY OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant, in reply, said he was very much gratified to receive such a delegation, representing not only the great commercial interests of the nation, but also the new commercial brotherhood, that was happily imagined and organized at Louisville, he hoped would extend and permeate throughout the entire Union, until vestiges of bitterness or unkindness should be eradicated. He believed that within a year or two the South would be far richer and far more populous than ever before; and the people have it within their own power, by judicious policy and wise administration, to demonstrate that before the expiration of your second term the public debt may be more than half extinguished and Government securities command a premium in every part of the globe."

PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL PARTIES.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Returns from 241 towns foot up for Clafin (63,610); Adams, 45,625; Chamberlain, 11,662. The figure given Clafin is 6,229 over both Adams and Chamberlain, and indicates a plurality of about 12,000 in the State.

SO FAR AS IS KNOWN.

141 Republicans, 49 Democrats, and 19 Labor Reform, Senate stands, 30 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 1 Labor Reform. It is estimated that the House stands 75 for prohibition and 123 for annexation.

Brooks, Republican, was elected to Congress in the Seventh district by 3,000 majority over Saltenthal Democrat.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Additional returns from the success will be made to mark the administration of the Dismalins. The vote for Governor in 256 towns stands: For Clafin 8,639; Adams 47,390; Chamberlain 1,353. Clafin leads Adams over 21,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns of Tuesday's Vote.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Very few additional returns from the State have been received.

Returns from thirteen additional towns give 467 Democratic majority.

Ricardson county, Staten Island, gives a 2,000 Republican majority. Brooklyn city gives a Democratic majority of about 8,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The latest returns indicate a Democratic majority in the State of 17 Democratic and 15 Republican, the Democrats having apparently gained 1 and lost 2 districts.

The Assembly is very close. The Republicans are credited with the certain loss of 12 members, and a gain of 2, while several districts are yet in doubt, placing them at last year. The Assembly stands: Republicans, 69; Democrats, 62; but this is liable to amendment.

In this city Garvis (Dem.), is re-elected District Attorney, Schinner Coroner and Brady Judge of the Supreme Court, all Tammanyites.

In Brooklyn Walter (Dem.) is elected Sheriff.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—J. K. Hatchet is re-elected Recorder, and B. F. Hinckley was chosen Surrogate Judge; Gross is re-elected to the Marine Court; and Frederick W. Low was chosen Judge of the Common Pleas.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—The Argus claims the election of Garvis (Dem.) to the Assembly.

It is reported that the Cabinet if the

Assembly is to be as follows:

THE KINGSHIP.

It is reported that Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, is about resigning his portfolio, but Gen. Prin declares he will dissolve the Cabinet if the Admiral resigns.

THE ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Louisville Council No. 4, Masonic Temple, 23 Monday in January, April, July and Oct. Wm. Ryan, T. J. G. M.

ROYAL ARCH.

Louisville Lodge, No. 1, Masonic Temple, last Monday in each month. Wm. Ryan, H. P.

King Solomon's R. A., Chapter No. 18, Masonic Temple, second Monday in each month.

Jas. A. Beattie, H. P.

Eureka R. A., Chapter No. 161, Main, bet. Shely and Campbell, 4th Friday each month. W. C. Munger, H. P.

ELUDE LODGES.

Abraham Lodge, No. 8, Masonic Temple, second and fourth Thursdays in each month. W. J. Duncan, Master.

Clarke Lodge, No. 51, Masonic Temple, first and third Thursdays in each month. R. B. Sheridan, Master.

M. Moriah Lodge, No. 106, Masonic Temple first and third Mondays in each month. Jas. McEvilly, Master.

Antiquity Lodge, No. 113, Masonic Temple, first and third Wednesdays in each month, Hiram Bassett, Master.

M. Zion Lodge, No. 147, Masonic Temple, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. John Hehl, Master.

Lewis Lodge, No. 19, Portland, first and third Fridays in each month. G. H. Walling, Master.

Compass Lodge, No. 228, Masonic Temple, first and third Tuesdays in each month. Fred. Backow, Master.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 28, corner First and Market sts., 1st and 3d Tuesdays each month. N. P. Kendrick, Master.

Robinson Lodge, No. 265, 8th, bet. Jefferson and Green, 1st and 3d Thursdays each month. D. McClure, Master.

Preston Lodge, No. 261, Main, bet. Shely and Campbell, 1st and 3d Fridays each month. W. H. McFerr, Master.

Falls City Lodge, No. 376, Masonic Temple, first and third Tuesdays in each month. Wm. Win, Baile, Master.

Louisville Lodge, No. 40, Masonic Temple, first and third Fridays in each month. A. H. Gardner, Master.

GRAND BODIES.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Masonic Temple, Oct. 4th and 5th, 1869.

E. S. Fitch, Flemingsburg, Grand Master.

Grand R. A., Chapter No. 1, Kentucky, at Masonic Temple, third Monday in October.

E. G. Hawkins, Louisville, M., E. G. H., P. Grand Council of R. A., and S. M. of Kentucky, Masonic Temple, Wednesday after 3d Monday in October. P. Swigert Frankfort G. P.

Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky, June 10th, Lexington, Ky. J. M. Worrall, G. C.

A. A. S. R. R.

Grand Conistory, 2d Wednesday in Jan'y, March 21, June 25, September 25, December 27.

Jas. A. Beattie, L. G. C.

Kiltwining Lodge, No. 1, Knights Kash-d, second Tuesday in each month. W. E. Robinson, T. P. W. M.

Adair Council, No. 1, Princes of Jerusalem, third Monday in each month. J. M. S. McCorle, M. I. T.

Pelican Chapter, No. 1, Ross Croix, June 24, November 30, December 25, Thursday before Easter, Easter day, Thursday after Easter, Ascension day. J. A. Beattie, M. W. M. Union Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, first Monday in each month. Julius Dorn, T. P. G. M.

GRAND LODGES.

Portland Lodge, No. 13, meets at Masonic Hall, Portland, every Tuesday night.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 14, meets every Monday evening at northwest corner of Eleventh and Market streets.

Mozart Lodge, No. 19, meets every Monday evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Azur Lodge, No. 25, meets every Wednesday evening at Central Hall.

Neptune Encampment, No. 25, meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Goethe Encampment, No. 37, meets at corner of Eleventh and Market streets.

LODGES.

Boone Lodge, No. 1, meets every Monday evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening at Central Hall.

Laure Lodge, No. 4, meets every Wednesday evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Home Lodge, No. 29, meets every Monday evening at Central Hall.

Schiller Lodge, No. 60, meets every Wednesday evening at Central Hall.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 74, meets every Friday evening at Central Hall.

Louisville Lodge, No. 81, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Portland Lodge, No. 138, meets at Masonic Hall, Portland, every Tuesday night.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 141, meets every Monday evening at northwest corner of Eleventh and Market streets.

Mozart Lodge, No. 149, meets every Monday evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

DEGREE LODGES.

Louisville Degree Lodge, No. 1, meets first and third Thursdays of each month.

Germania Degree Lodge, No. 2, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month.

GRAND BODIES.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky meets in Louisville on the fourth Tuesday in October.

The Grand Encampment of Kentucky meets in Louisville on the 4th Wednesday in October.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this Column at the rate of \$1 per line per month.

1 E. Madison, Wheeling and other A

DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

first insertion	10
Next five insertions, each	2 50
One month	10 00
Two months	17 50
Three months	25 00

Line solid agate, or their equivalent in space
"Considered a square.
Advertisement inserted on first and third page 25 ps
Advertisement inserted at intervals 25 per cent
Advertisement to occupy fixed places, 50 per cent
Additional column advertisements, 25 per cent, ad
Double column advertisements, 50 per cent, ad
All transient advertisements must be paid for in
advance.
General Announcements, \$1 per square for each insertion.
"Wants," "For Rent," "For Sale," etc., 25 cents
each insertion of five lines.
"Town Topics," 25 cents per line; Local, 15 cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisement on first insertion of advertisement
and advertisements, except for those running accom-
panying, to be paid in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE.

Pork Packers to be Taxed as Manufacturers.

Report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, November 3.

Sometime ago Commissioner Delano decided that under the internal revenue law, as it now stands, pork packers were liable to be taxed as manufacturers. Pork packers think this right, and the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis have sent a delegation here to protest against it.

Some gentlemen called upon the Commissioner to-day, but that official gave it as his opinion that the fault was not with him, but with Congress, and if they felt themselves aggrieved Congress was the place to go for redress. The pork packers contend that they produce one of the necessities of life, and have no more right to be taxed as manufacturers than millers have, who grind wheat and make flour. The difference is, however, that the law expressly exempts flour, while pork is not mentioned.

An effort will be made to get the Commissioner to call the attention of Congress to this matter. In his report Congressman Eggleston of Cincinnati, who is one of the delegates here, says it was not the intention of Congress to tax pork-packers as manufacturers. When the internal revenue bill was passed,

The effort to counteract the influence of the agitation of the capital movers in the West is beginning to assume form. A paper has been prepared to be handed to the President with the request that he will take some cognizance of the matter in his forthcoming annual message, denouncing the project of removal, and use his Executive influence in stopping all agitation of the subject.

MEMPHIS, to the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 3.

The Second Auditor has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and presented the same to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. It is lengthy and exhaustive, giving in detail the operation of the several divisions of the office and conveys a clearer idea of the total amount of work performed in that Bureau, and its importance, than any of his predecessors.

The total number of requisitions passed through the office during the year was 2,709, involving \$78,901,949 03, of which amount \$62,803,741 24 cover disbursements, and \$16,498,207 79 refunds.

Among the disbursements the item of \$258,632 26, in favor of the National Asylum for disabled volunteers, is of interest, as showing the favorable results to the most dependent of the nation's martyrs, of the benevolent legislation which turns into their support the dues and forfeitures imposed by necessary military discipline upon their unworthy comrades. It is not probable, however, that the same amount will be realized on any future fiscal year.

The total number of accounts audited during the year was 182,452, involving in amount \$207,563,432 39. The number on hand at the commencement of the year was 255,311, and the number received during the year 96,759, leaving on hand unsettled, at the close of the year, 179,588, showing a net reduction of about \$6,000.

The correspondence of the office is enormous, the number of letters sent from the office being stated at 405,745, or about 1,300 for every working day.

The average number of clerks employed was 392, but at the end of the year the force was reduced to 300. The number of paymasters' accounts on hand unsettled July 1, 1868, was 4,021. The number received during the year was 868, and the number settled 1,216, involving 182,727, \$1,275.

The Auditor says that the division in charge of these accounts has been largely increased, and the business of this branch will be more expeditiously executed than before.

The number of accounts on hand July 1, 1868, in the ordnance, medical and miscellaneous division, which attends to the auditing of accounts for purchases of ordnance and medicines used in the army, for medical services, &c., and those arising under appropriations for contingencies of the army, secret service, special acts of relief, and various others, was 1,322.

The number received during the year was 1,605, and the number settled 1,990, involving \$8,598,766 04; leaving unsettled June 30, 1869, 939.

The expenditure on account of the Bureau during the year was \$4,175,039 43, arising from the settlement of 1,169 accounts.

There were on hand unsettled June 30, 1869, 277. The number of accounts on hand July 1, 1868, was 2,138; the number received during the year 678; the number settled, 1,478; involving \$2,841,079 32; and the number unsettled June 30, 1869, 1,336.

The reduction of the number of claims for bounty and means of subsistence has been large, and shows that the interest of the country's surviving defenders and the heirs of the fallen heroes have not been neglected, for while at the commencement of the year there were on hand 96,883 claims, the number received during the year 54,583, at the close 66,187 remained.

Consequently, the immense correspondence charge, nearly three hun-

dred thousand letters having been sent from it, makes it apparent that so vast a number of persons throughout the country are interested that the auditor devotes considerable space in detailing, with great exactness, the condition of this branch of his business. The amount involved in the certificates issued in \$8,355,618 22.

He asserts that the payment of valid claims is much retarded by the great number of those received from parties not entitled, but who imagine or hope that under some of the numerous acts, resolutions and decisions existing, something may be coming to them; and this is proved by the fact that out of the 54,583 claims received, 26,526—nearly one-half—were rejected. These all have to be examined, and, not specifying under what particular act or investigation the claim is made, a thorough investigation of the soldier's entire military history has frequently to be made, involving much more time and labor than is requisite where the claims are specified.

Another serious embarrassment to the progress of the work is the extensive presentations of fraudulent claims in the cases of colored soldiers. In some cases parties falsely personate soldiers whose discharges they have somehow become possessed of, but more generally the fraud is pretended to be the heirs of deceased soldiers. In some cases as many as five applicants have claimed to be the widow of the same soldier, and instances of these and four are very frequent, each presenting, perhaps equally strong, evidence of marriage. The habits and manner of life of the colored people in the South has been such that, in many of these cases, there may be no fraudulent intent, or untruthful statement; but the difficulty of ascertaining whether a claim is fraudulent or not, and deciding who among the claimants are rightful ones, necessarily makes the examination tedious.

On the 1st of October there was an actual count of the claims for bounty on file, and the number was found to be 64,928, of which 57,852 had been examined, leaving unexamined 7,076, of which number about 5,000 were awaiting the decision of the Attorney General, upon a point submitted, leaving the examining branch on about 2,000 cases behind, or, in point of time, two weeks. Of the 57,852 examined, 43,716 were suspended for defects, leaving 14,136 correct, of which number 7,053 are held for information from other bureaus &c., leaving the settling branch 7,083 cases behind the examining branch, or, in point of time, about six weeks.

Some of the organization of the division for the investigation of frauds about \$70,000 have been secured, over \$23,000 of which has been received during the past fiscal year.

The Auditor complains of the want of funds to pay detectives, or the expenses of the clerks who could be detailed for investigation, and refers his recommendation of last year, that ten thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

The archives of the office are very extensive, occupying all the available space of twenty-two large rooms, and contain records accounting for the disbursement of more than \$2,000,000.00 in money and property. These are now being rearranged for better preservation and more convenient reference. The recommendation is made that Congress provide for at once closing the property accounts of volunteer officers, who have been out of service many years, in view of the slight probability that they can ever be adjusted, or that the government can ever realize any pecuniary advantage from further attempts to adjust them, as all these officers have been paid for their military services, and it is almost impossible to reach those whose accounts have not already been settled. Such a provision will enable the bureau to reduce its force, and reduce the expenses of the office about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The auditor closed his reports with a handsome compliment to his clerks, saying that the condition of the office has never been more satisfactory, and the dutes never more cheerfully or faithfully performed.

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NEW YORK.

Democratic Majority in Both Branches of the Legislature.

Suicide of a Boston Merchant.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

NEW YORK, November 4.

H. C. Cambridge, a Boston merchant, committed suicide yesterday, at a hotel here.

Col. Clarke, formerly of the 13th Brooklyn regiment, was before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with engraving plates for counterfeit currency. He was held in \$2,500 bail.

A case came before Judge Pitman yesterday, in which Patrick O'Toole, a lad of 18, sued a Boston merchant for \$10,000 damages on account of bad treatment in keeping him in a close room on insufficient food, in consequence of which he got the itch and became much debilitated.

NEW YORK, November 4.

The Legislature stands as follows: Senate, eighteen Democrats and fourteen Republicans—one district being claimed by both parties; House, sixty-seven Democrats and sixty-one Republicans.

As Governor Hoffman is a Democrat, this gives the Democracy the complete control of the State, for the first time in seventeen years. As the Senate is elected for two years, they will have the privilege of voting for a United States Senator in the place of Roscoe Conkling.

NEW YORK, November 4.

A number of Jewish rabbis, from the principal cities of the Union, are in conference on the subject of reform in the Jewish Church. They adopted resolutions abolishing the use of prayers in Hebrew as unintelligible to the masses, disclaiming the doctrine of bodily resurrection, opposing the policy of the removal of the Jewish State by segregation from all other nations, declaring the Aaronic priesthood and Mosiacal sacrificial worship to have been merely preparatory steps to Israel's national priesthood, and therefore things of the past, to be mentioned, to be practiced in their educational capacities and not to be practical.

PHILADELPHIA.

CONVENTION OF JEWISH RABBIS.

Reform in the Jewish Mode of Worship.

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NEW YORK, November 4.

The Richmond, Virginia, Theater was sold at public auction last week for \$34,300; Mrs. Elizabeth Magill being the purchaser. The old Marshall Theater was burned on the morning of the first of January, \$62, and the present structure was completed on the same site by Mrs. Magill the same year. After the war she sold it to the French Consul, Monsieur Paul, for \$67,000, and the sale was to satisfy a lien upon the property.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869.

ARRIVALS—NOV. 4.

United States, Cin. St. Charles, Cin. Lehona, Madison, Morning Star, Hend. Anna, St. Louis, Mountain Belle, Cin.

DEPARTURES—NOV. 4.

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